

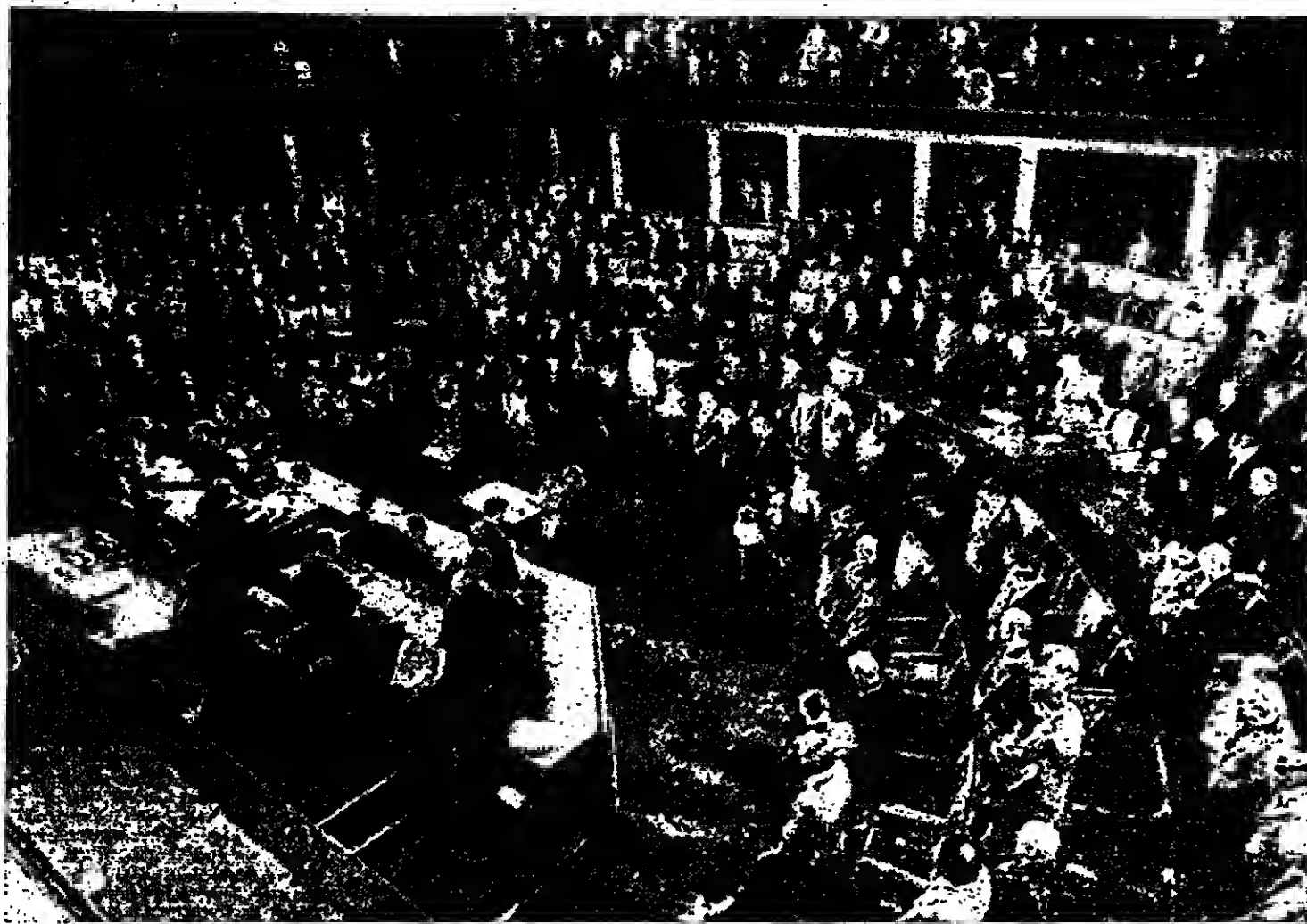
INTERNATIONAL
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Established 1887

Austria 8 S.	Lebanon 50 P.
Belgium 14 S.F.	Luxembourg 14 L.F.
Denmark 235 S.F.	Norway 225 N.F.
France	..... 140 P.	Portugal	..... 140 P.
Germany	..... 140 P.	Spain	..... 140 P.
Greece	..... 140 P.	Sweden	..... 140 P.
India	..... 140 P.	Switzerland	..... 140 P.
Iran	..... 140 P.	Turkey	..... 140 P.
Italy	..... 140 P.	U.S. Military	..... 140 P.
Japan	..... 140 P.	Yugoslavia	..... 140 P.



Chaplain (center, floor level) reading a prayer to open House of Representatives session of 93d Congress yesterday.

Outside Covent Garden Opera House

200 Boo Queen, Heath at EEC Gala

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—A booing and chanting crowd greeted Queen Elizabeth and other honored guests tonight at the Covent Garden Opera House when they arrived for the gala launching of "Panfare for Europe," the official festival marking Britain's entry into the Common Market.

The treaty which took Britain into the European Economic Community is not binding on Northern Ireland.

Mr. Craig's Vanguard movement is strongly anti-market. The province's Protestant-dominated parliament was suspended almost a year ago when direct rule was imposed from London.

Ft. Bragg Is Center of Probe Of Drug Smuggling in Bodies

By Philip A. McCombs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP).—A federal investigation of an international ring of heroin smugglers thought to have disguised themselves as soldiers and

smuggled heroin to the United States inside the bodies of dead troops from Vietnam is centering on the military reservation at Fort Bragg, N.C., according to sources.

Venice Port Workers Get Gas Masks

VENICE, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—All 50,000 workers in Porto Marghera, the industrial port of Venice, must be equipped with gas masks to protect them from air pollution, under an order issued by authorities today.

The order was sent to all 205 firms with establishments at the port, including Italy's giant Montedison chemical company, by Venice's chief labor inspector.

It follows several recent cases in which groups of men have been hospitalized by industrial gas fumes. Some companies in Porto Marghera, including Montedison, already equip their men with gas masks.

The investigation, said to be well along toward completion, is expected to culminate in federal grand jury indictments against more than a dozen individuals, according to the sources.

Fort Bragg is one of the largest military installations in America. Heavy drug use among its 38,000 troops—specifically the 82d Airborne Division—headquartered there—was a subject of U.S. Senate subcommittee hearings late in 1970. Fort Bragg is also known as the home of U.S. Special Forces (Green Berets).

"The investigation is continuing," said a source. "It's a highly sensitive thing and it will produce results."

Confidential informers in Fayetteville, where Fort Bragg is located, were credited by federal agents with tips that led to the dramatic arrest Dec. 11 and the indictment in Baltimore yesterday of Thomas Edward Southernland, 31, described by federal authorities as a "functionary" in the heroin smuggling ring.

Mr. Southernland was indicted by a federal grand jury in Baltimore on nine counts of imperiling a soldier and using false military orders and identification. The charges carry total prison terms of 45 years.

Taken Off Plane
Mr. Southernland is the first alleged member of the ring to be arrested. He was taken off a military transport plane from Thailand which federal agents diverted to Andrews Air Force Base near here.

The plane, with the bodies of two dead soldiers aboard, was en route to Dover, Del.—one of the main entry points in the United States for the bodies of Vietnam war dead.

When agents searched the bodies at Andrews, however, they found no heroin. Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Marx in Baltimore said at a hearing that the Fayetteville informers had said 20 kilograms of heroin from Thailand was inside one of these bodies.

Mr. Marx said that federal officials think that the heroin was indeed inside the body, but that it was removed when the plane stopped in Honolulu and the body was unattended for 24 hours.

Mr. Southernland was arrested on charges of carrying false identification and impersonating an Army sergeant.

Mr. Marx and Joseph M. Stehr, 34, an FBI agent who participated in the Dec. 11 arrest at Andrews, were said to have been in the plane when it was diverted.

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Fund Cutoff Proposed

New Congress Opens On an Anti-War Note

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP).—The 93d Congress opened today with both houses' Democratic majorities resolved to pressure President Nixon to end the U.S. role in the Vietnam war.

Senate Democrats voted approval this morning of a call by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield for any steps needed to end the war.

House Democrats had voted yesterday to seek the withholding of all funds for combat operations in Indochina as soon as prisoners are returned and the safe withdrawal of remaining U.S. forces is guaranteed.

Shortly after the Senate Democrats took their stand today, the White House warned Congress that any cutoff of war funds might hinder the peace negotiations.

stated that Congress should reassert its powers in relation to the executive branch.

In one such manifestation of its powers, he said, the Congress should "seek to bring about a complete disengagement of American forces in Vietnam."

"The time has long since passed when we can take shelter in a claim of legislative impotence," he said.

"The effort to salvage a shred of 'face' from a senseless war has succeeded only in spreading further devastation and clouding this nation's reputation."

The veteran senator from Montana, who was elected at the caucus to a record seventh two-year term as majority leader, said the electorate has demanded peace. He asserted that by voting to increase the Democratic

party's Senate majority by two seats, U.S. citizens had shown that "they do not want the President to persist, nor the Congress to acquiesce, in the indefinite continuance of the senseless bloodshed in Vietnam and, with it, to accept the indefinite postponement of the return of the POWs and the recoverable MIA's [troops missing in action]."

Later, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, clearly speaking for the President, warned the new Congress that end-the-war moves on Capitol Hill could stretch out the peace negotiations.

He told newsmen: "At such a sensitive stage in the negotiations... members of Congress should ask themselves if they want to take responsibility for voting to increase the Democratic

Outcome Seen as Uncertain

U.S. to Resume Peace Talks With No Prior Assurances

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—High administration officials said today that the United States was entering next week's negotiations with North Vietnam without any prior assurances that an early settlement of the Vietnam war would be achieved.

The officials, in conversations with members of Congress, their staff, and with some newsmen, stressed in somber tones that they did not know with any certainty how the next round of talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho would turn out.

They said that President Nixon ordered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel solely on the basis of a pledge from Hanoi that the upcoming negotiations would be "serious." They said there had been no secret agreements on the substantive issues which were unsettled when the talks broke down last month.

Since North Vietnam always has insisted that it was negotiating "seriously," such a pledge did not, in itself, provide grounds for optimism, one official said. He said that Hanoi might decide to stand firm against any of the modifications sought by the United States in the original nine-point draft agreement which was reached, but not signed, last October.

Supply Depots Are Targets

U.S. Aircraft Pound Enemy, Red Attacks in South Increase

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (AP).—American planes pounded North Vietnam below the 20th parallel with more than 120 strikes yesterday and today, the U.S. command said. It reported that American air losses have risen to 28 aircraft downed and 95 airmen killed, captured or missing in less than three weeks.

In South Vietnam, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks reached the highest daily total in nearly a month, the Saigon command reported. It said that 81 Communist-initiated incidents, 57 of them attacks by rockets and mortars, occurred during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

Highway 4, which connects Saigon with the rice-producing Mekong Delta, was cut when saboteurs blew up a bridge less than five miles southwest of the major city of Can Tho.

In a delayed report, the U.S. command acknowledged the downing of the 28th aircraft lost

over North Vietnam since Dec. 18, when American planes launched the biggest aerial bombardment of the war against North Vietnam's Hanoi-Haiphong heartland.

President Nixon halted the bombing above the 20th parallel last Saturday in a move obviously tied to the resumption next Monday of secret peace talks in Paris.

But raids are continuing in the southern half of North Vietnam, and today the U.S. command said that a Marine Corps A-6 Intruder fighter-bomber went down for "unknown causes" last Thursday on a mission over North Vietnam. The two crewmen were listed as missing. It was the 28th plane loss reported by the command in the current air offensive.

Fighters and B-52s
The American military headquarters here said that fighter-bombers launched 84 strikes in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at daylight today.

B-52s, which carry five times the bomb load of the fighter-bombers, made 40 strikes during the same period, the U.S. officials reported.

They said that the command had no bomb-damage assessment because skies had been overcast overnight.

The deepest penetration by the B-52 bombers was just above the port of Vinh, about 145 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, the command said. Vinh is about 155 miles south of Hanoi. The 20th parallel bombing halt line is 75 miles south of Hanoi and 60 miles south of Haiphong.

Other B-52s struck roads leading to the Mu Gia and Ban Karai passes, the main gateways to the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply network in Laos. The Mu Gia pass is 70 miles north of the DMZ, the Ban Karai 35 miles farther south.

The command did not specify locations of the air strikes by the smaller fighter-bombers. Spokesmen said only that they hit all across North Vietnam's southern panhandle, aiming primarily at supply routes and transportation facilities.

U.S. officials said that the North Vietnamese have supply depots along the highways leading to the Mu Gia and Ban Karai passes, depots containing war supplies destined for shipment southward. Vinh was described as a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



DOWNED B-52—Nippon Denpa news released this photograph yesterday in Tokyo, with a caption saying it shows soldiers and newsmen inspecting wreckage of a U.S. B-52 shot down Dec. 18 in Binh Phu Province, 20 kilometers north-northwest of Hanoi.

Egyptian Colleges Are Shut

Students, Police New Clashes

By Henry Tamer

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Long student unrest flared up as thousands of helmeted police used tear gas, batons and truncheons to break up a demonstration of rebellious university students from marching on downtown Cairo.

The violent clashes started early after 11 a.m. and lasted until mid-afternoon, when the police had the campus of the university effectively sealed off.

Several thousand students gathered inside the university grounds today. It was closing all day in the country's universities and colleges until Jan. 11, United Press said.

The Egyptian government announced today it was closing all day in the country's universities and colleges until Jan. 11, United Press said.

The number of students injured in the clashes could not be ascertained. Ambulances with sirens made frequent runs into the area and returned carrying several persons each.

Students were taken to the station just outside the city.

Some demonstrators had planned a 12-mile march on Liberation Square in the center of the city.

The demonstrators, some of whom carried placards and flags, were taken to the station just outside the city.

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FANCY MEETING YOU HERE—A buck deer and his does crossing a road in a game preserve in Poland showed no fear when the photographer's car surprised them.

Lack of Serious Action Cited Libya to Pull Out Volunteers With Palestinian Guerrillas

TUNIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Libyan head of state Moammar Qadhafi was quoted today by Tripoli radio as saying that Libyan volunteers on the Palestinian front would be brought home.

Col. Qadhafi announced his decision during a speech Monday celebrating the eighth anniversary of the beginning of the Palestinian revolution.

He said the volunteers were being brought home because of the lack of serious action on the Palestinian front at the moment, the radio reported. The Libyans have been on the Palestinian front for little more than a year.

Col. Qadhafi said that fundamental differences existed between Libya and other Arab states over the prerequisites for a possible peace agreement with Israel.

Modification of Borders

"The political and military leaders of the states in direct confrontation with Israel are more than ever convinced of the possibility of working out a solution with Israel based on a modification of borders, with Israel still retaining some segments of Arab territory. It is this that Libya refuses," he said.

"It is not just a question of territory, but a question of the Palestinian people, which Israel has uprooted to establish a Jewish national state," he added. The Libyan leaders said that Arab states bordering Israel should open their frontiers to Palestinian guerrillas and bear the consequences resulting from

actions of their adversaries, a necessity dictated by their geographical position, the radio added.

The first batch of Libyan volunteers joined the Palestinian guerrilla movement in Syria in December 1971.

Top Guerrillas Quit

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (AP).—Two top guerrilla leaders will resign their posts in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as part of a comprehensive overhaul of the Palestinian guerrilla leadership, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

Khaled Hassan, the PLO political affairs spokesman, and Farouk Kadumi, responsible for popular organization, who have been generally regarded as number two and three respectively in the PLO leadership after Yasser Arafat, will, however, remain in the organization, the paper said.

French Planning To Modernize a Hanoi Hospital

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—France said today it will grant funds for modernizing and re-equipping a large hospital in Hanoi to replace installations destroyed by recent U.S. bombing raids.

Government spokesman Jean Philippe Locat said a first sum of two million francs will be set aside this year for work to be carried out on St. Paul's Hospital in Hanoi.

Mr. Locat, who said the decision was taken at today's weekly cabinet meeting, added that France plans to develop, modernize and expand the hospital in order to replace other bomb-damaged installations.

He said further funds will be granted in years to come for modernizing the hospital, which he said is a long-established French medical center in North Vietnam.

Asked why such aid is granted to North Vietnam and not to Saigon, where a French hospital also exists, Mr. Locat answered, "This is a humanitarian and not a political choice. It is Hanoi and not Saigon which has been bombed."

Mr. Locat said France is extremely active in behind-the-scenes moves for peace in Vietnam and added, "France will not refuse to play its role in the reconstruction of the countries of Indochina."

Labor Problems Continue to Trouble Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3 (AP).—Israel today faced new troubles from strikes and labor unrest as prices soared and newspapers warned of a crisis in labor relations.

Strikes became commonplace last year as workers demanded a bigger share of the economic prosperity that began with the 1967 Middle East war, and 1973 started off in the same uneasy direction.

Four thousand workers at 22 government hospitals stayed off the job for the second day today, demanding higher pay. The hospitals were admitting only emergency patients. About 100 convalescent patients were discharged ahead of schedule yesterday and sent home because of the strike.

Engineers and technicians held a one-day warning strike yesterday, interrupting radio and television broadcasts and slowing down industry. They were demanding an entire new wage scale.

At Jerusalem's Hebrew University, professors and senior lecturers maintained their nine-day slowdown campaign for research bonuses. They gave classes but refused to do office work. Earlier this week, Israeli ports were hit by a strike.

Ulster Sects Are Urged to Halt Killings

Whitelaw Admonishes
Protestant Leaders

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Jan. 3 (AP).—A security task force assigned to hunt down the "butchers of Belfast," assassins who have terrorized Northern Ireland, claimed its first success today. Three Protestants were charged with murdering three Catholics.

The indictment came amid mounting claims by Catholics, trade unions and church leaders for tough action by the British to track down the shadowy assassins who have killed at least 121 victims and wounded dozens more in cold blood.

Their latest victim, Catholic factory worker Jack Mooney, 31, died two nights ago in a machine-gun ambush.

The accused men were the first to be charged with a crime by the special task force, and informed sources said it was likely that the British administration in Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, had pressed police to speed up the case to take the heat off his administration.

Police said all three men came from the militant Protestant quarter of East Belfast. The Catholics they are accused of killing were slain in that grimy district of tenements and factories between August and October.

Whitelaw Warning
Only hours before they appeared in court, Mr. Whitelaw told leaders of the Protestant Orange Order that the sectarian assassinations were siphoning off British troops from strongholds of the Irish Republican Army and forcing many Catholics to support the IRA as their only shield against the killers.

The 36-year-old writer, whose essay "Moscow Summer" aroused a political storm in 1965, said he planned to go to Yugoslavia tomorrow. He was uncertain when he would be summoned to serve the sentence.

Mr. Mihajlov contended in his appeal that the publication abroad was not a violation of the Yugoslav court order. He disclosed that he had written to President Tito asking either for the right to emigrate or a lifting of the publication ban.

Two weeks ago, The New York Times published an article by Mr. Mihajlov, "For Utopians Only," which was critical of self-management, the Yugoslav system of worker participation in enterprise control. The article was published on Dec. 23 by the International Herald Tribune.

Italy, E. Germany
Begin Discussing
Diplomatic Ties

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP).—Italy and East Germany held preliminary talks in Rome today aimed at establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

An Italian Foreign Ministry statement said the talks would continue in the next few days. The minister of the East German government comes to Rome to conduct them.

Meanwhile, Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici said today that Italy will recognize North Vietnam if events show reunification of the two Vietnams to be a long-term matter.

The minister was addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome, where the latest developments in Indochina.

Mr. Medici, discussing the recognition question, said: "Should it result from the course of events that the reunification of Vietnam, which the government of Hanoi seems still bent on attaining, appears a long-term hypothesis, the Italian government would proceed to set in motion those acts necessary to reach such recognition."

Hanoi Envoy Meets
Berrigan in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, who served 18 months in prison for destroying U.S. Selective Service records, today visited headquarters of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

Father Berrigan talked with Nguyen Minh Vy, deputy chief of the delegation. A delegation spokesman later said that Father Berrigan had condemned the American bombing of North Vietnam and expressed his support for the Vietnamese people.

French Seize 33 Lbs.
Of Heroin, Arrest 4

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Police have seized 33 pounds of pure heroin and arrested four men, all French citizens, in connection with the haul.

Police officials said the arrest was made in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics.

Flu Kills 12 in France

SARREBOURG, France, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The "English flu," as the French call influenza, has killed 12 people, mostly aged, in this region, health authorities reported today. They said the epidemic hospital is full with numerous other cases of the flu.



SELF-SERVICE—A lifeboat manned by the ship's crew taking passengers from the American cruise ship Monterey ashore yesterday in Sydney. Australian maritime unions are boycotting U.S. ships in Vietnam protest.

Italian, Australian Boycott Draws Threat by U.S. Dockers

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Thomas W. Gleason, chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, said yesterday that organized labor in the United States planned to boycott freighters from Australia and Italy if those two countries continued to boycott American shipping.

"We will continue to support American shipping and protect the work of jurisdiction of American seamen," Mr. Gleason said in a statement.

The boycotts by Australian and Italian dock workers were announced recently to protest renewed American bombing raids in North Vietnam.

The Australian maritime unions passed another resolution yesterday stating that they would continue the boycott in spite of the cessation of U.S. bombing raids north of the 20th parallel because they doubted American intentions in Vietnam. The resolution warned of possible action against all American interests in Australia.

Course of Action
In a telegram to Charles H. Blythe, general secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation in London, Mr. Gleason said, "In the event the boycott is not withdrawn or terminated, our course of action will be to:

1. Boycott vessels of those countries attacking our jobs in all ports of the United States.

2. Boycott cargoes of all countries so discriminating against the American seaman.

"We call on you to denounce the action of these countries and their unions and so notify all their affiliates."

Protests Expand
BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Australian union protests against U.S. policy in Vietnam expanded today, with demands for sanctions against U.S. firms operating in Australia, including a ban on all U.S. mail.

In Sydney, passengers from the American liner Monterey had to be ferried ashore today because of the ban. The American container ship Austral Envoy was held up in Melbourne because dockers refused to unload it.

The Disputes Committee of the Queensland Trades and Labor Council and the building trades group of unions in New South Wales called today for sanctions against American firms in Australia to protest the bombing in Vietnam.

Frank Waters, federal president of the Postal Workers

Union, said that a proposal to ban the movement of all U.S. mail in Australia would be referred to the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

He said that the proposal had come from the union's West Australian office.

No Italian Action
ROME, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Italian labor officials denied today that there was a boycott against U.S. shipping.

They said that a misunderstanding arose when a local branch of the General Confederation of Italian Labor in Genoa voted to boycott U.S. ships.

The officials said that other unions in Genoa and in other Italian ports refused the proposal.

Heroin Probe
At Ft. Bragg

(Continued from Page 1)
appeared before the grand jury yesterday. Mr. Stehr carried a plastic bag with what appeared to be a U.S. Army uniform inside it. Both Mr. Marr and Mr. Stehr declined to comment on the case or to say where Mr. Southernland was being held.

In earlier court hearings, Mr. Stehr testified that checks on Mr. Southernland's military identification card, No. G022924, revealed that it was signed by a CWO (chief warrant officer) "Ben Jones" who did not exist. He said the card was originally included in a blank lot of cards issued from Baltimore to the 18th Airborne Brigade at Fort Bragg.

Mr. Southernland has identified himself in court papers as a resident of Goldsboro, N.C., about 50 miles northeast of Fayetteville. He said that "before his arrest, he was 'self-employed as a driver for a costume jewelry salesman."

Also on the flight with Mr. Stehr, but not arrested, was a retired Army sergeant in civilian dress. Mr. Marr has identified this man as "Leslie Atkinson who we knew to be part of the conspiracy." Mr. Marr said Mr. Atkinson was seen in Honolulu acting in a friendly fashion together. They were also staying in the same hotel in Honolulu.

Mr. Marr declined to comment on Mr. Atkinson's whereabouts, but it was learned that he lives in the Fayetteville area.

Bombing of N. Vietnam Protested

Wave of Anti-U.S. Feeling Spreads in Italy

By Paul Hofmann
ROME, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The recently ended round of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel has caused a continuing wave of anti-American feeling in Italy.

Expressions of hostility range from protests by newsmen, intellectuals and some Roman Catholic priests, to attacks on American officials.

An anti-American demonstration received official approval in Bologna when the Communist-controlled city government formally voted to greet the new year by burning a "father napalm" bugger, symbolizing the United States, in the main square, the Piazza Maggiore.

The buggerman of cardboard and other flammable materials carried a wooden scale model of an airplane, marked "B-52" with a tail assembly in the shape of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

Outgoing Year
In the past, the Bolognese burned a cardboard figure representing the outgoing year.

Bologna, which has a population of 600,000, is the largest Communist-ruled city in Western Europe. It is also host to about 1,000 American students who attend a medical school or the local center of Johns Hopkins University, an American graduate institution on international affairs.

Fund Cutoff Proposed Democrats Assail War Policy As New Congress Convenes

(Continued from Page 1)
raising doubts in the enemy's minds about the U.S. position and thereby prolonging the negotiations."

He made it plain that Mr. Nixon was nettled at the 54-75 vote yesterday by House Democrats to work to cut off funds for U.S. Vietnam combat activities. The Senate Democrats passed a similar resolution today.

"Our objective," Mr. Ziegler said, "is to bring an end to the conflict in Vietnam through a negotiated settlement but at such negotiations there can be only one negotiator."

He expressed hopes that the new round of talks would bring a cease-fire, and added: "If the North Vietnamese enter these negotiations in a serious and constructive way, peace will come."

Despite the White House's comments today it was clear that President Nixon was in for some strong opposition from the Democratic-controlled Congress over Vietnam and some other policies.

Vice-President Agnew called the Senate into order at noon today as, on the other side of the Capitol, House Clerk Pat Jennings brought the lower chamber into session. Both sessions were largely organizational, devoted to electing officers and swearing in new members.

At the Senate Democratic caucus, Sen. Mansfield also sounded a challenge to President Nixon on domestic issues.

The majority leader gave top priority to re-enactment of a number of measures that the President vetoed after Congress quit last year. Sen. Mansfield also called for congressional action on health insurance, consumer protection and minimum wages—all matters on which legislation was left incomplete in the last Congress.

Yesterday, the House Democrats voted to seek a war-funds cutoff—their strongest statement against the Vietnam conflict—was passed despite delaying efforts by White House lobbyists to head off the vote.

But an attempt to water down the policy statement was easily rejected and the resolution passed with the support of the new leader of Democratic congressmen, Thomas O.'Neill of Massachusetts. Mr. O'Neill had been elected earlier yesterday as majority leader, succeeding Hale Boggs of Louisiana. Mr. Boggs is missing and believed dead in a plane crash in Alaska.

The House Democratic caucus's resolution has no binding effect, but it indicates how members may vote on anti-war legislation.

U.S. officials said that tactical fighter-bombers carried out 239 strikes across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today, about half of them against North Vietnamese positions in the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

B-52 bombers launched about 105 strikes in South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today, it was reported. They dropped more than 2,500 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions in all four military regions in the South, ranging from the northern frontier to the Mekong Delta. More than half of the B-52s based in South Vietnam were concentrated in the 12-mile strip between the DMZ and Quang Tri City, spokesmen said.

N. Vietnamese Renew Stress
On Undivided-Nation Demand

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—North Vietnam twice today stressed its insistence that recognition of North and South Vietnam as one nation is the key to a peace agreement.

The point was expected to be emphasized again tomorrow at the 17th session of the semi-public four-party meetings which were suspended for three weeks due to recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

U.S. and North Vietnamese experts met again in secret session today. They are working on the drafting of protocols—annexes—to an eventual cease-fire agreement. In a session that lasted nearly seven hours—the longest since the secret talks were first announced—they reportedly considered a five-point supervision arrangement, another of the stumbling blocks the United States said emerged since the October cease-fire draft was written.

But the major issue, which appears to be North Vietnamese recognition of the sovereignty of

which, at any rate, the President could veto.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met yesterday to discuss the issue and agreed to start work in three weeks on Indochina fund-cutoff legislation if Mr. Nixon has not negotiated peace by Jan. 20—his second-term inauguration day.

"The consensus of everyone present was that we did not wish to do anything to prejudice the negotiations starting next Monday," said the committee chairman Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark. "But if some settlement is not reached by the 20th, then it is our intention to employ legislative powers to bring the war to a close."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., a committee member, did not attend the session. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Mr. Kissinger had been invited to brief the committee on the war, but did not appear.

U.S. Raids Hit
Supply Areas

(Continued from Page 1)
major port into which war supplies are brought.

Asked if the nearly two-week aerial blitz had stopped the flow of supplies southward from Hanoi to Vinh, one U.S. official said: "I have not heard anyone make an assessment relating to the panhandle."

He said that he believed the North Vietnamese had war materials stockpiled in the Vinh area prior to the Dec. 18 raids against the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, and other supplies were moved southward since the halt in bombing above the 20th parallel last Saturday.

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B-52 bombers launched about 105 strikes in South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today, it was reported. They dropped more than 2,500 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions in all four military regions in the South, ranging from the northern frontier to the Mekong Delta. More than half of the B-52s based in South Vietnam were concentrated in the 12-mile strip between the DMZ and Quang Tri City, spokesmen said.

South Vietnam, was left for presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho when they resume their talks Monday. Mr. Tho was reported to be in Peking today on his way back from Hanoi. Mr. Kissinger was expected Sunday after intensive talks with President Nixon.

Renewed and repeated North Vietnamese insistence upon the recognition of Vietnam as an undivided country is believed to be due to reports from Saigon yesterday that the United States and Hanoi had agreed to a compromise formula. According to these reports, Hanoi agreed to refer to Vietnam as a provisionally divided country and the United States agreed to drop its demands for the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from the South. The North Vietnamese are insisting that no such compromise has been reached or would be acceptable.

Both Hanoi's official news agency, VNA, and its peace talks delegation here took pains today to stress the indivisibility of Vietnam.

VNA said, "It is a universally recognized fact that the Vietnamese nation is one and Vietnam is one."

The delegation said that the United States already had agreed in the first point of the draft prepared by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho in October that "the United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam, provided for by the 1954 Geneva agreements."

"We do not cease to demand the respect by the United States of their engagements, principles, contents and text of the agreement already considered by the American side as concluded since Oct. 30, 1972," the delegation said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter, the fifth chief U.S. negotiator since the four-party talks started here on Jan. 25, 1969, paid a farewell courtesy call on French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer today. He was expected to lead the delegation for the final time at the Ebel Masjidi talks tomorrow.

Porter will go to Washington to become under secretary of state for political affairs.

The experts also will meet again tomorrow.

2 Die on Israeli Ship

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Jan. 3 (AP).—Two crewmen aboard the ship, an Israeli cargo ship, were killed yesterday when fire destroyed the vessel's superstructure. Three other members of the ship's 38-man crew were hospitalized.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	10	Fair
ALASKA	3	Foggy
ARIZONA	15	Sunny
ARKANSAS	12	Overcast
CALIFORNIA	15	Sunny
COLORADO	10	Overcast
CONNECTICUT	8	Cloudy
DELAWARE	4	Cloudy
FLORIDA	15	Sunny
GEORGIA	15	Sunny
IDAHO	15	Sunny
ILLINOIS	10	Overcast
INDIANA	10	Overcast
IOWA	10	Overcast
KANSAS	10	Overcast
KENTUCKY	10	Overcast
LOUISIANA	10	Overcast
MAINE	10	Overcast
MARYLAND	10	Overcast
MASSACHUSETTS	10	Overcast
MICHIGAN	10	Overcast
MINNESOTA	10	Overcast
MISSISSIPPI	10	Overcast
MISSOURI	10	Overcast
MONTANA	10	Overcast
NEBRASKA	10	Overcast
NEVADA	10	Overcast
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	Overcast
NEW JERSEY	10	Overcast
NEW MEXICO	10	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	Overcast
NORTH CAROLINA	10	Overcast
NORTH DAKOTA	10	Overcast
OHIO	10	Overcast
OKLAHOMA	10	Overcast
OREGON	10	Overcast
PENNSYLVANIA	10	Overcast
RHODE ISLAND	10	Overcast
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	Overcast
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	Overcast
TENNESSEE	10	Overcast
TEXAS	10	Overcast
UTAH	10	Overcast
Vermont	10	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	Overcast
WEST VIRGINIA	10	Overcast
WISCONSIN	10	Overcast
WYOMING	10	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada 1000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

12/20/72

Senate Picks Eastland as President

Leaders Elected In Congress Houses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Senate elected Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, its president for the year. Eastland, a Democratic member, was elected after a vote of 67-19. The House elected its speaker, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, after a vote of 285-147. The House also elected its majority leader, Carl Albert, and its minority leader, Carl Albert.

A Hijacking Is Foiled At Baltimore

By Anthony Ripley

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3 (NYT)—The hijacking of a Piedmont Airlines plane was thwarted last night when a man with a pistol was taken into custody by a Baltimore police officer. The man, who was identified as a Baltimore police officer, was taken into custody by a Baltimore police officer. The man, who was identified as a Baltimore police officer, was taken into custody by a Baltimore police officer.

Nixon Science Adviser 'Feels Less Than Useful,' Resigns

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Dr. Edward T. David Jr., the President's science adviser, resigned yesterday saying he will return to private industry. Dr. David, who had been in the White House since 1969, said he felt "less than useful" in his position. He had been in the White House since 1969, and he said he felt "less than useful" in his position.

University Opens After 2 Killings

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 3 (AP)—

Southern University reopened today for the first time since two students were shot to death Nov. 16 during a confrontation with law officers. The university, which had been closed for several weeks, reopened today for the first time since the killings.

Humphrey, Lombardi, Stassen Sworn Into Minnesota Legislature

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3 (UPI)—



SURRENDERING—FBI agents escorting man who hijacked an airliner in Baltimore into federal courthouse there. Below, Lawrence Cardinal Shehan, who helped persuade the hijacker to release his hostages and surrender, talking with newsmen at airport.



Associated Press.

Second Trial For Ellsberg, Russo. Opens

Jury Selection Begins In War Papers Case

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The second trial in the Pentagon papers case of Daniel Ellsberg, one described by Henry A. Kissinger as "one of the most brilliant men I know," began today. Jury selection is expected to take almost a month.

End to Building Until Safety Assured

Nader, Scientists Urge A-Reactors Halt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission was urged today to declare a moratorium on building all proposed nuclear power plants and those in early construction stage "until all safety-related issues are resolved."

U.S. Court Acquits Navajo Of Draft Evasion Charge

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 3 (AP)—

A Navajo Indian was acquitted of draft evasion charges yesterday after arguing that his cultural heritage prevented him from serving in the U.S. military or fighting in a war unless his homeland or loved ones were directly threatened.

Marcos Seeks to End Moslem Dissidence

MANILA, Jan. 3 (NYT)—

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines today sought an end to dissidence in Moslem Mindanao by offering selective amnesty and a package of economic benefits.

Blame for French Ski Deaths Laid in Part on the Resorts

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—

French ski resort operators who have ignored danger signs may in part be responsible for the 11 skiing deaths of the new winter season, French newspapers say.

Slim Chance Is Enough: 2 Flee Prison

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3 (UPI)—

Two prison inmates died, then squeezed through a tiny hole and slid down blankets to freedom, authorities said today.



FAMILY SUMMIT—Seen at a reception last night at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow were, from left, Yuri Brezhnev, son of the Soviet party leader, his sister Galina Tehrbanova, Patricia Nixon Cox, Galina's husband, and Edward F. Cox.

Offers Selective Amnesty, Economic Benefits

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ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3 (UPI)—

Humphrey 34, starting in politics four years earlier than his father, and Vince Lombardi Jr., son of the late Green Bay and Washington football coach, were among those sworn into the 1973 Minnesota Legislature yesterday.

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Tyranny of Silence...

The refusal of Secretary of State William F. Rogers and presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger to discuss with key congressional committees the status of war and peace in Indochina is, as Sen. Fulbright has caustically observed, disappointing but "not unusual."

The present administration has a long history of contempt for the right of Congress and the American people to be kept informed about its actions. This obsession with secrecy has been particularly marked since the United States walked out of the Paris peace talks last month and launched intensive bombing attacks against the Hanoi-Haiphong region of North Vietnam.

Why did negotiations break down? What justification can be offered for the "carpet" bombing of a heavily populated area? What developments led the President to suspend the enlarged aerial blitz on the eve of the New Year? What are the issues in the talks which are scheduled to resume next Monday? Will Washington at last override President Thieu's persistent objections? What are Mr. Nixon's intentions if the renewed negotiations do not prove to be "serious," and what does the administration mean when it demands "serious" talks?

Maintaining the aloofness of a Roman emperor, the President has not deigned to confide in the American people since his election eve boast that "I can say to you with complete confidence tonight that we will soon reach agreement on all the issues and bring this long and difficult war to an end." He did not consult congressional leaders before ordering a major escalation of the war. He apparently has not even informed many high-level administration officials of his plans.

Perhaps that is why Mr. Rogers refuses to meet with members of Congress. Maybe even the secretary of state doesn't know what's going on.

This tyranny of silence is an intolerable perversion of the American democratic system. The self-serving sophistries from anonymous officials and low-level spokesmen that substitute for hard information only strengthen suspicions at home and abroad that the administration has no adequate explanation for its actions. If the President will not take the people and Congress into his confidence, then Congress must act alone to end this war.

...And of Deceit

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm hit a new low in official obfuscation when he conceded that "some limited accidental damage" was sustained by Hanoi's Bach Mai Hospital during the recently suspended U.S. aerial blitz. Mr. Friedhelm said that information indicating damage to the hospital had reached him after he had denied any damage on Dec. 27 and again on Dec. 29.

On Dec. 25, however, this newspaper carried the following dispatch from Telford Taylor, professor of law at Columbia University and a retired brigadier general who was chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trial. General Taylor, who was then visiting Hanoi, wrote:

"Early this morning, the large Bach Mai Hospital was destroyed. The hospital grounds

were torn by huge fresh craters and the buildings that escaped hits were shattered by blasts.

"Viewed a few hours later, the hospital remains were a terrible scene, with rescue workers carrying patients piggyback, cranes and bulldozers and people using only their hands desperately clearing debris to reach victims said to be still buried in the rubble, and the frantic hospital director running from one building to another."

This "limited" damage, Mr. Friedhelm has the temerity to suggest, may not have been caused by American bombs at all but by "North Vietnamese ordinance or aircraft."

Is it any wonder the Nixon administration has a credibility problem?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Vietnam 'Reality'

It would be surprising now if Hanoi and the PRG (Viet Cong) compromised on fundamental questions: the Vietnamese people's right to unity and independence, the southern population's right to self-determination and thus to a thorough political change in Saigon.

Mr. Thieu's recent decision to forbid *de facto* any legal opposition could only convince them of the cogency of their views. Once again the problem appears of American direct or indirect presence in the South.

The brutal B-52 intervention against the cities of the North has been a reminder that American policy has not yet made the major turn—even though written in the October draft accord—needed for the restoring of peace... Vietnamization, in the broad meaning of the word, is at an impasse... Will other military and political failures, other escalations sowing death and ruins, be needed before the White House admits the existence of this sorely-tried but stubborn reality which is called Vietnam?

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

The available evidence would not indicate that Communist duplicity led to this breakdown in the talks but that the first to start backtracking was Kissinger, despatched back to Paris to rewrite a few of the more vaguely worded paragraphs of the Oct. 20 draft agreement.

Hanoi, which had seen the French renege on their word more than once and which watched Washington and Saigon treat the 1954 Geneva agreement as a scrap of paper, became understandably suspicious, demanding concessions in their turn. The new situation, however, merely chopped a few months' progress off the Paris talks; it did not justify the bombings.

—From *Far Eastern Review* (Hong Kong).

Bangladesh's First Year

The first thing to be said of this country born in strife just over a year ago is that the hopes placed in an independent Bangladesh have survived a difficult year.

One fear following from the conditions of the struggle for liberation was that local bosses controlling armed guerrilla groups would not easily be disarmed and enlisted in more pacific endeavors. For the most part that problem has been overcome, though arms caches remain. The same sense of having turned a dangerous corner applies to food, thanks in part to generous foreign aid. In a country where average per capita income is no more than \$15—about \$35.25

—a year, and the poorest peasants hardly half that figure, poverty is so commonplace that a moderate satisfaction can easily be attained. In any case revolution does not arise from scarcity, horrifying as it looks to the well provided.

—From *The Times* (London).

Futility in Egypt

Egypt began the new year inauspiciously with further signs of malaise and uncertainty. President Sadat's announcement of preparations for the final battle sounded less convincing and fell flatter than ever before, which is inevitable in view of excessive repetition and non-fulfillment. Another familiar aspect of the depressing cycle of futility is the demonstrations by frustrated war-weary students which have been going on for the past few days. As before, the police took vigorous action and made some scores of arrests, with the result that the students are now demonstrating for their colleagues' release—albeit in the university precincts, which is safer than on the streets.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

Britain in the EEC

An event which a few years ago used to inspire the gloomiest forebodings in Australia has finally come about and hardly been noticed.

Britain is now a minor trading partner (or Australler) and it seems likely that trade between the two countries will continue to decline. Even in traditional markets such as wool, Japanese and Italian mills have assumed a more important place than the former major customers in Yorkshire.

—From *The Australian* (Sydney).

The event is one of historic importance. Although the fault was not always theirs, the British have been a long time crossing the Channel as have the Danes and the Irish. They should now make haste and, in joining Europe, shake up the veteran Six politically, to give the community a second wind...

—From *La Libre Belgique* (Brussels).

Mrs. Meir Visits Paris

The arrival of Mrs. Meir [in Paris on Jan. 13-14] is certain to have an influence on the elections. The Middle East problem is a crucial one seen in various ways both in the government majority and in the opposition...

It is well known that all the Gauls do not approve of France's attitude towards Israel and certainly hope to modify this political heritage of General de Gaulle.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1938

NEW YORK—The idea of establishing a "kissing line" on planes to keep enthusiastic incoming passengers and their equally demonstrative friends from meeting for prolonged embraces before the baggage has been disposed of is being discussed by customs officials. They have complained for some time that their work, slow enough in the best of circumstances, is greatly hampered by the hundreds of kissing couples whose greetings never seem to end. Hence, the need for a "kissing line."

Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1923

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Harding has vetoed the Burson Bill, which provided for an increase in pensions to veterans of the Civil and Mexican Wars and to the widows of veterans and nurses. The measure provided for the payment of a pension of \$72 a month to veterans and of \$50 a month to widows of veterans. The reasons given for the veto were that the financial burdens of the country at the present moment are far too great to accept any more, even if the cause is a worthy one.



The Soviet Union and Its Sphere—II

Reaching for the Good Life

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page. This is the second such article.

MOSCOW.—Westerners often assume that the central fact of life in the Communist world is its severe restriction of personal freedoms. This may be true for a fraction of the population. But for the vast majority, the quality of daily life is determined by something much more basic: the chronic housing shortage.

Poor, overcrowded housing has contributed to social and political instability in Eastern Europe. It has affected the way people live, think and act. It has been a primary cause of disturbingly low birth rates, the alienation of young people and frictions among social classes. Housing problems even influence leisure-time activities, which are often as much an escape from overcrowding as a search for entertainment.

But the situation is gradually changing as increased production of consumer goods is foreseen in every five-year plan, including the Soviet Union's. Leonid Brezhnev has identified the "main task" of his regime as "to secure a considerable rise in living standard and material level of the people."

In the crucial field of housing, the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania are scheduled to receive new or larger accommodations by 1975.

More, but Not Equal
Though the consumers of every Communist country have begun to enjoy more attention, they do not enjoy equal treatment. The East Europeans are generally well ahead of their Soviet comrades in almost every category.

Communist statistics show that the Soviet living standard is closer to the lowest in East Europe than to the highest. In such areas as automobiles, cars, telephones and cars, East Europeans are well ahead of their Soviet comrades in almost every category.

This distinction is partly a consequence of history: East Europe's small countries have long traditions of trade, light industry and services. The East Europeans—closer to Europe and more aware of conditions in the West—also have higher aspirations than the isolated citizens of the Soviet Union.

More fundamentally, the difference reflects politics: Public pressure in most of East Europe is forcing improvements. The Polish workers' revolt in December 1970 demonstrated the urgent need for substantial changes. The new Polish regime behaves as though its own survival depends on providing a better life for the masses—a justified assumption, according to many Poles, including senior officials.

East Berlin, whose drab stores and unrefined World War II ruins formerly were a favorite subject of East-West cocktail stories, now has its own version of a fancy Western department store, the Haus der Mode. It sells chic pants suits for 140 marks (one fifth of an average month's wage) and the material and styling are both Western. Somewhat laundries also have appeared, an indication that the regime is trying to make life better for housewives who have had to do the wash themselves, or wait weeks to get it back from a laundry.

Hungarian, Czechoslovak and lately, Polish shops, also have begun to sparkle with consumer goods, from perfumes to Coca-Cola. Yugoslavia pushes the sale of Coke by promoting bottle-top lotteries for cars and motorcycles.

Soviet Exception
The Soviet regime, more confident of its hold on power, simply has not felt—or acknowledged—domestic pressure to do similar things, and it continues to pursue industrial growth and military strength to a greater extent than do its allies.

The need to divert more manpower into consumer-oriented en-

ployment, however, has been accepted everywhere in the Communist world. In this brightening picture, the housing shortage is like the sudden shift at a gay birthday party. It outweighs all other efforts to improve the material well-being of millions of people.

Housing, unlike many other consumer problems in the East, is a long-term problem that cannot be dealt with either cheaply or quickly, due to the shortages of raw materials, the low productivity of East European workers and the shortage of trained contractors.

The full human costs of the housing situation could never be measured, but a few examples hint at its dimensions. All over the Communist world, students and workers are crammed into hostels, two or four to a room, and in some cases without running water or toilets. Workers living in such hostels often are separated from their families for years while they wait for local accommodations.

A recent survey of Ukrainian factory workers who had been married more than a year, but fewer than 10 years, showed that just 20 percent had their own flats.

A young Hungarian got married, searched Budapest for a place to live, gave up and moved in with his in-laws. He has now decided to wait until his wife's parents die, when she will inherit the flat, rather than seek a new place of his own in Budapest's crowded, expensive housing market.

In Belgrade, a husband and wife have been living together for four years since their divorce was granted. The wife (who owns the apartment) cannot evict her former husband because there is no other available accommodation in the city. Fifty thousand names are on waiting lists for new apartments in Belgrade.

The Communist regimes have never questioned the need for housing, even if they have failed to provide enough of it. Western-style consumer goods are another matter. There is a puritanical strain in Soviet Communism that rebels against luxury under socialism, as a young Soviet soldier implied during an argument with a group of Czechs after the 1968 invasion.

"You say there was no counter-revolution here, but look around you... refrigerators, cars, washing machines. Why, that's not socialism..."

Signs of Change
There are signs of changing attitudes in Moscow, but there is more evidence of a real—albeit modest—shift of priorities in East Europe.

"The East Germans tell us they're not in the market for computers this year," a Western businessman said recently. "They are spending their hard currency on sneakers, sunglasses and oranges."

East European regimes seem to be trying to make improvements of a kind which, though often petty and cosmetic, do improve morale. This is especially evident in East Berlin, whose newly completed complex of stores, hotels and cafes on the Alexanderplatz is brightening up that drab capital.

But despite evidence of a better material life, living standards in the Soviet camp remain low by any Western measurement. The

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

average annual wage in East Germany, the country with the highest living standards, is about half the average in West Germany. And that statistic fails to take account of differences in purchasing power: For example, a refrigerator cost 1,100 marks in East Germany a year ago, compared to 280 in West Germany.

Furthermore, efforts to satisfy the growing consumer demands face major obstacles, some material and some political.

Much of the increase in the production of consumer goods planned for countries such as Poland and East Germany, for example, will depend on increased labor productivity—a questionable prospect, in the view of some Western analysts.

Also, the modest shift in priorities is likely to tax the already strained infrastructures of the Communist economies. Thousands of people in East Germany were without television two winters ago because of constant electricity black-outs.

"What good is it to save for a car for five years if the owner is grounded because he cannot purchase a sparepart?" asked a Western economist. "This only increases frustration."

These problems are probably insoluble and solvable with better management and technology. In the long run, it may be the political and ideological problems, rather than the economic ones, which will confound the government planners.

For example, one of the principal consequences of the housing shortage has been to create widening differences between a new middle class and the workers and peasants, who are supposed to be the first among equals in Communist societies.

Private Capital
The enormity of the housing problems has persuaded every regime to dilute the original ideal of low-rent, state-built flats for all. In each Communist country, ordinary state construction has been supplemented by cooperative apartments. Tenants have to pay substantial sums in advance to get one of these, paying off mortgages for 20 or 30 years afterwards.

This influx of private capital has invigorated the construction industry, but it has also meant that new apartments increasingly go to those with the most money, or the right connections. Yugoslavia's stratified society is neatly reflected in some Belgrade apartment houses. On the upper floors, lawyers, doctors and high ranking bureaucrats may live in spacious six-room flats, while an entire family of six is jammed into a single basement room below.

In Moscow, scientists with good connections live in high-ceilinged, roomy apartments in Academy of Science cooperatives off Leningrad Prospekt, while central Moscow's old apartments are crowded with one family to a room. Millions of middle-aged Muscovites have spent their entire lives in these communal accommodations, sharing bathrooms and kitchens with whatever neighbors fate provides.

There are residents of Belgrade who have two villas and vineyards in the country—and complain that they have to pay grape-pickers 10 dinars (60 U.S. cents) a day.

The Communist regimes made cars and housing symbols of status long ago when they gave senior party and government officials special access to them. Despite the rhetoric of socialist equality, monetary and other tangible rewards have long been used as incentives in these societies.

In poorer days this policy had no serious consequences, because no ordinary citizen could realistically dream of sharing the good life. But now the good life is within reach of millions and the regimes will have to decide just what kind of socialism they want to achieve.

Next: East European peasantry.

Nixon at 60

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon, who will be 60 on Jan. 9, is now at the very pinnacle of his political power, and yet, coming into his second term and his seventh decade, he is still in trouble.

He is not in trouble with his own party. He is its unquestioned master. The divided Democrats cannot challenge him, and despite his savage bombing of Vietnam, he is undoubtedly more popular at the end of his first term than he was at the beginning.

Still, he has used his power since the election, not to unite but to divide the nation, and has misjudged the deepest longings of the people for peace and reconciliation.

In the reorganization of his administration for the second term, he let go the cabinet members, like George Romney and Peter G. Peterson, who had ventured to express independent judgments on his policies, or what's worse, to associate with his political critics.

In the name of increasing the power of the cabinet, he decreased its power and put his own deputies into the State and Defense Departments, and centralized even more authority in the White House staff.

He announced the resignation of Erwin N. Griswold as solicitor general without a public word of thanks, and even replaced some of the new assistant attorneys general brought into the government only a few months before the election by the new attorney general, Richard G. Kleindienst.

No Consultation

When he ordered the most severe bombing of the war in Vietnam, he did so without consultation with the leaders of Congress, and without any personal explanation of its purpose. His White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, linked the bombing to another North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam, though no evidence of this has ever been offered by Ziegler or anybody else.

And when the Swedish premier compared the U.S. bombing to Nazi atrocities in the last war, the President had the State Department tongue-lash a Swedish diplomat and asked Sweden not to send an ambassador to the United States.

Has the Washington Post been criticizing the Republicans for bugging and burping at the Democratic headquarters at the Whitegate? Suddenly the Post's society columnist is not invited to cover social events open to

other reporters at the White House.

When the Congress returns, Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, invited Secretary of State Rogers and Henry A. Kissinger to explain the breakdown in the peace negotiations and bombing of Hanoi. They are not available to testify.

After the President's spectacular victory over George McGovern in November, there was pause in the party strife, even Senator Kennedy, Humphrey, who presumably in the election returns, were in for cooperation with the victorious President. But the evidence then, particularly in Vietnam, have changed the mood even Speaker Albert, who usually supports the President's foreign policy questions, is predicting that unless there is peace in Vietnam, Congress probably cut off funds from war.

How to explain the President's approach to his second term now a topic of constant conversation in the capital. He is entering into a critical phase of maelstrom legislation, in which needs the support of the Democratic majority in Congress win consent for the reforms has announced.

Realignment

He is approaching new realignments of the nation's political forces in Asia, but he is roundly condemned by all adversaries in both places for diplomatic bombing of Vietnam.

Beyond this, he talked less in the campaign, creating, not a stronger party, but a "majority" drawn from the ranks of both major parties and a growing body of independent.

His second term was a period of strife and confrontation, but of negotiation leading to a "general peace" and a period of action and reform, bringing people together at home.

The period between the election and this inauguration, however, has been: precisely the opposite—more war without presidential consultation or explanation; more confrontation between the executive and legislative branches; more divisive reaction to dissent.

It is almost as if the President, coming up to 60, was determined, not to heal old wounds, but to add new ones, and add things about it is that he privately expressed ambivalence to preside over a nation on its 200th anniversary in 1976 at the end of his term in office.

Letters

Who Said It?

As we tumble willy-nilly into the new, and hopefully improved, year, it may be judicious to contemplate the November words of a leader of the Free World: "Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of [this enemy], and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of the Free World against the rights and independence of all other nations, I have never ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms."

"I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose. The success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy." The leader is, of course, the foreign minister of Great Britain, George, Prince Regent of England. The enemy is the United States of America. The year is 1814.

JAMES O'NEALE, Oxford, England.

A Question

Have Marie Joias and her ad hoc committee friends who sign petitions accusing Nixon of "attempting to impose political aims through brute force" in Vietnam (HT, Dec. 30) ever thought of petitioning Hanoi to keep her tanks and soldiers at home instead of mounting offensives against the South and snatching kidnapped youngsters north for indoctrination and guerrilla training?

HILAIRE DU BERRIER, Monte Carlo.

Mauldin's Cartoon

Judging from his cartoon about women in the Mary (HT Dec. 28), Bill Mauldin appears to be a male sexist pig. Perhaps he is. However, the overwhelming bulk of his cartoons, as we have seen them through the years have shown that he is actually a good, brave, outspoken and human-hearted man, always concerned with the suffering of others, particularly the downtrodden, and

with causes that are often more just than popular. Thus it is too much to hold that one of the things he has been doing is to add things about it is that he privately expressed ambivalence to preside over a nation on its 200th anniversary in 1976 at the end of his term in office.

That said, a teeny bit more ocre in the paint might have been a bad thing.

NINA NEUSCHOTZ, Sellans, France.

Double Standard?

One wonders where were shrill voices of the present doves in 1944-45, when European and Japanese cities were devastated by carpet bombing, not to mention the atomic bomb—to the great delight of Soviet Union.

Or, perhaps, the double standard of Communists ethics just differently worded than our own are at the receiving end.

President Nixon is about right in his endeavor to help North Vietnam back—not the Stone Age—but to the conference table.

G. SABOT, Vence, France.

Advice to ORTE

The ORTE should play it not less, of the music of our time. It is a joy for those with an average amount of cult to hear the remarkable and beautiful music being written by best composers of today.

Listeners bring with them openness and sense of expectation. The ORTE should play it in his letter (HT, Dec. 19). Clearly, there exists in a room for growth in the art of contemporary music. It is, hope that the ORTE director expand and broaden the extension of it so that, that knowledge and understanding larger public may share in pleasures of being part of lively and rich musical scene.

CHARLES BOG, Paris.

-1972- Stocks and										-1972- Stocks and										-1972- Stocks and									
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[illegible]

Japan May Be Poised for Boom in Imports

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ)—Japan appears to be poised on edge of a surge in imports that could reach boom proportions before the year is over. There are several reasons for believing this will be the case. Of course, one or two quarters, the main factor stimulating port growth is the domestic money, which is expanding considerably faster than anticipated. Though the government, which has been about to institute a tight squeeze in 1973, is also aiming record budget expenditures, heavily financed by public borrowing.

Most economists expect the net result to be a real growth rate higher than the 1972 rate of 11.1 percent.

Strong Buying

At the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, an official charged with monitoring imports, says that the Japanese purchases of foreign goods have been exceptionally strong for some time. But only in the past two months have imports of raw materials and capital goods begun to show a solid upward trend.

Chase Manhattan Bank, as has increased purchases of manufactured goods to share in the Japanese personal income levels. These advances would continue, he predicts.

The relative boom in purchases of foreign consumer goods has affected Japan's import statistics much, however, because these goods still account for a very small percentage of the country's total imports.

In the first five months of 1972, imports grew at a seasonally adjusted rate of 15.5 percent, compared with the 11.1 percent rate of the 1971-72 period. A season's strike sharply curtailed imports in June and July, but a huge in August and September made up the difference, giving the four months an average growth rate of 24.4 percent. In October and November, the average import growth advanced to 27.7 percent.

French Panel Warns Crisis In Energy Needs Possible

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ)—A French energy consumption study is likely to amount to 450 million tons of coal equivalent in 1985, from 230 million tons in 1971, and 38 million tons in 1972, a report released today by the Social and Economic Council says.

The report, which estimates French energy consumption at 240 million tons of coal equivalent in the year 2000, warns of the possibility of more "serious crises" and when consumption of oil increases.

It calls for greater diversification of sources of supply, intensification of exploration in association with other European oil companies, and a "coherent and concerted" policy among importing countries, especially in Europe, for land and sea transportation and storage.

Of the 450 million tons of coal equivalent estimated to be used in 1985, 25 million will come from coal (63 million in 1971), 220 million from oil (143 million), 45 million from gas (17 million), 20 million from hydraulic power (16 million) and 71 million from nuclear power (3 million in 1971).

Way to Independence

The report notes that nuclear energy is the best means of reducing France's dependence on foreign energy supplies, and calls for increased efforts in technological research.

It advocates a coherent policy, association with members of the Common Market, for the supply of enriched uranium.

Priority should be given for rapid decision on the construction of a European uranium enrichment plant, it says.

The report estimates French uranium consumption will increase from 600 tons in 1972 to 1,000 tons in 1975, 18,000 tons in 1980, 30,000 tons in 1985, and 385,000 tons in the year 2000.

The estimates are based on the assumption that the French nuclear program expands as planned, with the development of 34 breeders based on domestic

**Two More U.K. Banks
Raise Lending Rates**

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ)—Lloyds Bank and Williams & Glyn's Bank said today they are raising their base lending rate by 1 percentage point to 12 percent.

The moves are in line with increases decided yesterday by Barclays Bank and Midland Bank. The base lending rate is used to calculate loans to top-rated firms, and the new rate means industrial borrowers will pay interest of 8.5 percent on loans.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Marsteller in Soviet Pact

Vneshtorgbank, a Soviet state advertising agency, and Marsteller Inc., of the United States, have agreed to work together to help U.S. firms market their products in the Soviet Union. Marsteller says it is the first such agreement concluded by a Soviet organization with a U.S. advertising agency. The contract commissions Marsteller to work with U.S. enterprises to advertise their products in the Soviet Union "by using all forms and methods of advertising acceptable in the Soviet Union," Marsteller reports.

In return, the Soviet agency undertakes "to provide Marsteller with professional advice, consultation and recommendations on advertising problems in the Soviet Union" and "to furnish Marsteller with information on all existing and new forms and methods of advertising." Marsteller will work in cooperation with Chilton Research Services, part of Chilton Co., a U.S. marketing and communications enterprise.

Japan, Russia Seen in Bank Swap

Japan will permit the Soviet International Trade Bank to establish a representative office in Tokyo in return for the opening of a Japanese bank's office in Moscow, the Nihon Keizai, an economic daily, reports.

Nihon Keizai, quoting financial sources, said the Japanese and Soviet governments will discuss the details soon. Nihon Keizai said the Soviet Union has been asked for permission to establish the office to handle expanded economic relations. It would be the first exchange of bank offices by the two countries.

Sandoz Plans Unchanged Dividend

The board of Sandoz AG will propose to the annual meeting keeping the 1972 dividend of the registered, bearer and non-voting shares at the previous year's level of 65 francs, C.M. Jacotet, chairman and managing director, said in a letter to shareholders.

In 1972, the Sandoz group's sales totaled about 3.4 billion francs, up 12 percent from 1971, the letter said. Rising wages, raw material prices, tax rates and expenditures for anti-pollution installations caused Sandoz earnings in 1972 to expand at a slower pace than in 1971, Mr. Jacotet said. Sandoz also said it has bought American Delmar Co., of Minneapolis, a producer of special diets for hospitals. Details of the transaction were not disclosed.

Rowan Gets Interest in Italian Firm

Rowan Industries Inc. has acquired about 67.5 percent of the voting stock of Fratelli Benelli-Pabbrica Motocicli e Constructions Meccaniche, a Pesaro, Italy, motorcycle producer, from one of Rowan's directors, Rowan issued 378,000 shares of its common stock and 115,500 shares of new preferred shares to Alessandro de Tomaso, a Rowan director and president of Benelli, for the stock of Benelli.

The Rowan common has a bid price of \$3.625 a share. The new preferred is convertible into common on a share-for-share basis. The Benelli concern recently acquired 95.5 percent of the stock of Moto Guzzi, another Italian motorcycle producer.

EEC Cuts Duty on U.S. Fibers

The Common Market has removed special customs barriers raised 10 years ago against imports of polyethylene and synthetic and artificial textiles from the United States.

An information note issued by the EEC commission says import duty on U.S. exports of polyethylene has been cut to 15 percent from 32 percent, on textiles woven from synthetic fibers to 13 percent from 35 percent and on textiles woven from artificially transformed fibers, such as rayon and cellulose acetate, to 15 percent from 30 percent effective from Jan. 1.

Disagreement on Pollution Cited

But, he added, disagreement on whether airborne lead makes a significant contribution to high blood-lead levels "not only outside the government, but among the government's health people themselves. It seems to me we have got to give people a chance to comment on this proposal who have contrary views."

The average lead content in gasoline now sold in this country is around 2.3 grams per gallon. The proposed EPA standard would call for a reduced lead content of two grams per gallon by 1975, 1.75 grams by 1976, 1.5 grams by 1977, and a final value of 1.25 grams per gallon by 1978.

On the opposite side of the lead-and-health debate stand the petroleum companies. The industry's basic position is "that virtually all known cases of lead poisoning have been traced to sources other than auto exhaust fumes, such as lead-based paint, and that an abrupt changeover to the refining of large quantities of low-lead gas will require tremendous increases in the amount of crude oil used and the building of new refineries."

DM Eurobond Interest Rates Seen on Rise

FRANKFURT, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—Nominal interest rates on new deutsche mark-denominated Eurobond issues are likely to rise to near 7.5 percent from coupons of 7 to 7.25 percent, senior bond dealers said today.

They ascribed this trend to a firmer U.S. dollar and the fact that yields on dollar Eurobonds currently are moving between 7 and 7.75 percent.

Rates on DM Eurobonds began moving up in December after having been steady around 6.75 percent during most of last year.

But since December, all mark-denominated Eurobond issues have carried coupons of 7 to 7.25 percent, with yields of around 7.5 percent.

Dealers said the dollar's recovery on international foreign exchange markets eliminated some of the attraction that the West German currency previously offered Eurobond investors.

French State Loan May Be Raised Above 5.5 Billion

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The 5.5-billion-franc, 15-year, 7 percent French state loan to be issued at par Jan. 18 will be underwritten by a syndicate comprising the three nationalized banks, three private sector banks and three state financial institutions, informed sources said today.

They added that if public demand for the loan, which is aimed mainly at private industrialists rather than institutions, exceeds the 5.5-billion-franc target figure, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will decide whether to extend its scope.

The sources said banks have been asked not to allow foreigners to subscribe to the loan, although the government has no legal power to prevent them from doing so.

Once a secondary market develops, however, foreigners will be able to acquire an interest in the loan.

Meanwhile, banking sources said the state loan is not expected to have a major long-term impact on bond raising on the domestic market, although other loans have been suspended until the end of the month.

Auto Industry In U.S. Plans Record Month

January Car Output Set to Rise 28 Percent

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Vehicle manufacturers are planning to build more cars and trucks in January than they have ever built in the United States in a single month.

January traditionally has been a slow month for Detroit, but the new week-long vacation for auto workers between Christmas and New Year's, which holds down end-of-the-year output, plus the strong sales in the past few years, has turned January into a strong production month.

The four car makers are planning to build 915,000 cars this month, up 28 percent from 714,000 assemblies in January of 1972.

General Motors plans to build 515,000 cars this month, a 25 percent increase; Ford Motor plans 240,000, a 26 percent increase; Chrysler plans to build 130,000 cars, which is a 37 percent gain, and American Motors has scheduled 30,000 cars, a 73 percent increase.

January Record

The 915,000, if built, would be a record car production for any January but not a peak production month for cars alone—in March, 1965, 963,000 cars were built. But U.S. car production has not passed 900,000 for a single month since October of 1968, to give an idea of the size of this month's production program, and the best car production month in 1972 was October, when 893,000 cars were assembled in U.S. plants.

Truck production is soaring, too, and industry sources estimate 265,000 will be built this month, a 36 percent increase from January of last year. The combined car-truck production estimate of 1,180,000, if built, would make January a record month for total output.

The big January schedule is part of a first-quarter program that calls for production of more than 2.6 million automobiles in U.S. plants.

Fewer Jobless In U.S. Predicted

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—First National City Bank today said it expects unemployment to move below the 5 percent level within six months from its current level of 5.3 percent and to the 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 percent range by year-end.

During 1974 the jobless rate should "flatten out" to around 4 1/2 percent said Dudley Johnson, vice-president in charge of economic studies.

Citibank also said: "The average rate of wage rise in the United States in 1973 will probably run between 5 and 6 percent allowing for a normal 3 percent increase in real wages."

Citibank said it expects industry's dissatisfaction with wage-price controls to intensify this spring, when extension of controls comes up for congressional debate. The controls expire April 30.

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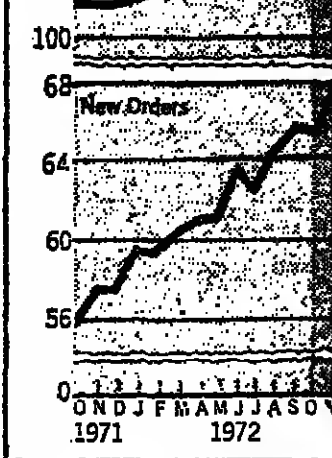
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Manufacturers' Inventories and New Orders

(Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)



Goods Orders Gain 3.9%, U.S. Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—New orders for U.S. manufactured goods rose 3.9 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted \$68 billion from \$65.5 billion in October, when new bookings declined 0.5 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

The gain was paced by a 5 percent increase in fresh orders for nondurable goods, which totaled a seasonally adjusted \$30.1 billion, up from \$28.7 billion in October, when orders had declined 0.8 percent.

Orders for durable goods climbed 3.1 percent to an adjusted \$37.9 billion from \$36.8 billion in October, when orders declined 0.3 percent.

Inventories climbed 0.5 percent in November, the same as in October, to an adjusted \$106.5 billion.

Shipments rose 3.1 percent to an adjusted \$66.7 billion from \$64.7 billion in October, when shipments expanded 1.3 percent.

New orders increased for primary metals and for electrical and nonmetallic machinery, but the gains were partially offset by a decline in orders for fabricated metal products and transportation equipment.

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U.S. Construction Contracts Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—New construction contracts during November showed a continuation of the brisk pace of recent months and rose sharply from year-earlier levels, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw Hill Information Systems Co. said today.

The Dodge index advanced to 177 during November, up 4 percent from October and a gain of 13 percent from the November 1971 level.

Dodge said the value of November contracts for future construction work of all kinds was \$7.25 billion—up 13 percent from the November 1971 total.

Schmidt to Visit U.S.

BONN, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt will visit the United States from Jan. 8 to 13 for talks with government officials, including his U.S. counterpart George Schultz and Federal Reserve head Arthur Burns.

Peace Hopes Send Wall St. Prices Soaring

Good Economic News Also Cited for Gain

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The stock market surged to record highs today, surprising many New York Stock Exchange analysts with its continued strength.

Trading was heavy, climbing to 20.63 million shares from yesterday's 17.09 million.

Rising to its best closing level in history, the Dow Jones industrial average moved up 12.13 to 1,043.80.

In the last three sessions—the final trading day of 1972 and the first two days of the new year—the blue-chip Dow has advanced a gain of more than 36 points.

The fuel for this sustained performance in high gear came mainly from hopes for top-level Vietnam peace talks that resume in Paris on Monday and reports of a booming domestic economy.

The Dow easily scaled its former record closing—1,036.27 on Dec. 11—and after that barrier was passed strength fed upon strength.

Reinvestment demand, which normally appears in early January, was also a favorable factor in today's market performance.

Selective Buying

Under the surface of the sensational surge, selectivity was the keynote of institutional buying. Advances led declines by an 8-to-6 ratio, contrasting with yesterday's 3-to-1 ratio.

Procter & Gamble, a glamour component in the 30 Dow industrials, ran up 5 1/4 to 118 1/2 and set an all-time high. It is the nation's leading soapmaker and is heavily diversified in other consumer product areas.

Such previous glamour favorites as mobile homes, motor homes and furniture chains suffered losses, however.

This trend was dramatically emphasized in the active list, where the biggest price moves occurred on the downside. Skyline, the largest producer of mobile homes, plummeted 3 1/4 to 29 as the volume leader.

Skyline, which sold at a record price of 74 last year, tumbled 1 1/8 last week as the Big Board's most heavily traded issue. This followed an adverse earnings report.

Another fallen glamour was Arctic Enterprises, down 2 1/2 to 18 5/8, its lowest price of 1972-73. The company, the leading producer of snowmobiles, had reported a profit decline.

Prices also worked higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.07 to 36.64, while advances topped declines, 637 to 364. Turnover was 4.20 million shares, up from 3.75 million yesterday.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

UTAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP.

a wholly owned subsidiary of

UTAH INTERNATIONAL INC.

U.S.\$20,000,000-

Seven and a half year loan

arranged by

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

and provided by

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

THE FUJI BANK, LTD.

THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

THE SANWA BANK, LTD.

THE TOKAI BANK, LTD.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.

Mutual Funds

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Montreal Stocks

Artco Fund N.V.	\$18.01	(7) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$17.19
Asia Corporation.....	ON18.16	(8) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$17.15
Asia Fund.....	\$16.39	(9) Japan S&P 500 Fund.....	\$17.06
Aurum* Selection Fund	\$7.33	(10) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$16.92
BARCLAYSTEXT FRONTIER:		(11) K&N Japan Fund.....	\$16.87
(1) BIF Growth Fund.....	\$8.10	(9) Korea Real Estate Fd.....	\$8.17
(2) BIF Japan Fund.....	\$11.46	(10) Koyoda.....	\$8.91
(3) BIF Europe Fund.....	\$14.54	(11) Korea S&P 500 Fd.....	\$13.12
(4) BIF Income Fund.....	\$10.74	(12) Kiewit* S&P Jap.Fd.....	\$13.06
(5) ISRAP & Wail. Fd. Inv'l	\$30.71	(13) Leverage Cap. Hold.....	\$33.91
(6) Cal Asia Growth Fd.....	\$11.57	(14) Marlin Fund.....	\$11.45
(7) Cal Asia & Growth Fd.....	\$11.57	(15) Marlin Growth Fund.....	\$11.45
(8) Cal Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$11.61	(16) Mercuri 100 Fund.....	\$6.33
		(17) Mercuri 100 Fund.....	\$6.33
		(18) M&P Fd.....	\$10.94
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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	-1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	-1972- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Div.	Yield	High	Low	Div.	Yield
174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4		
174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4		

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Amsterdam	127.0
Brussels	155.2
Frankfurt	158.7
London	203.6
Paris	101.1
Rome	101.1
Stockholm	101.1
Zurich	101.1

European Gold Markets

Location	Price
London	63.25
Zurich	63.25
Paris	63.25

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER IRAN POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY (TAVANIR)

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) invites tenders for the construction of approximately 137 kilometers of 400 kV single circuit steel power transmission line for the Kerman EHV transmission system in Iran. Additional contract documents will be issued later in the year for the construction of an additional 700 kilometers of 400 kV steel tower transmission line.

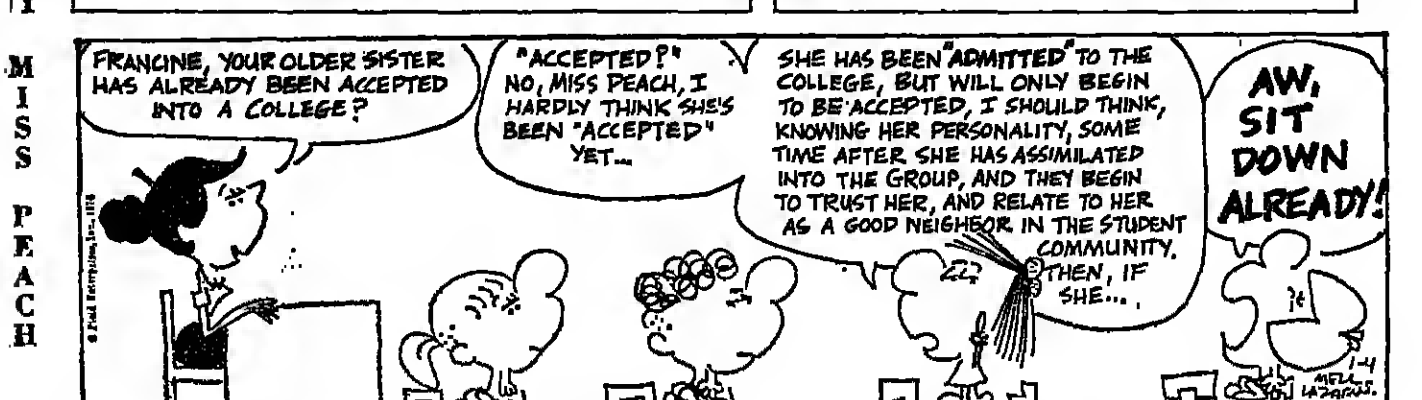
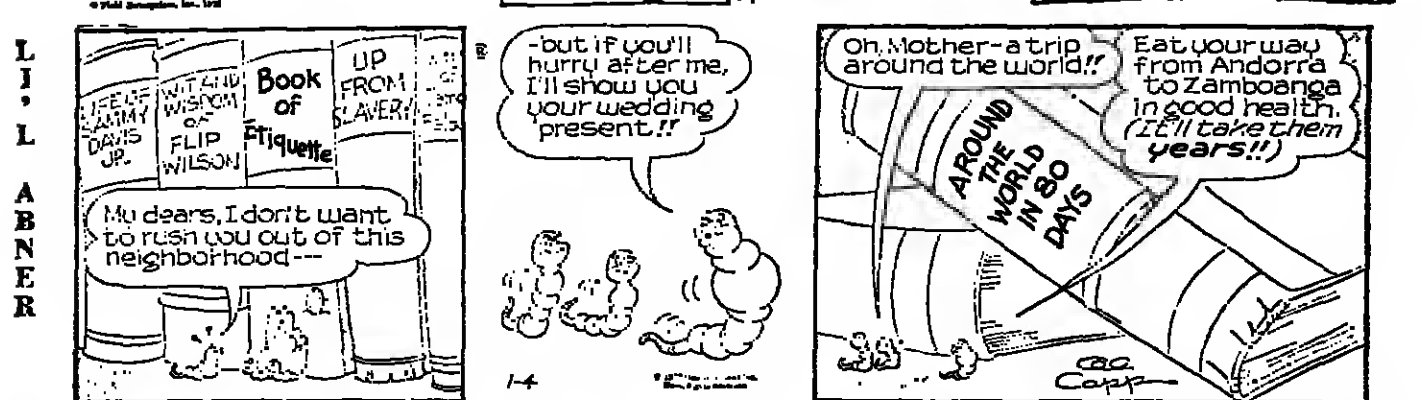
The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

To qualify for tendering, the prospective tenderer must present documentation to the effect that he has had at least five years of previous successful experience in designing, furnishing and installing steel tower transmission lines at voltages of 400 kV or higher.

Contract Documents 544-4A, Resa Shah Kahriz Dam - Ahwaz Transmission Line Construction, will be available from January 8, 1973, and the opening of tenders is scheduled for March 18, 1973.

Two copies of contract documents will be available to prospective bidders or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request for the same to the Project Director, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Where a self or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more of the total dividend is shown for the year, the dividend is shown for the year.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The standards for certain bids tend to change with the passage of time. A bid that is not all what it used to be occurs when the rebid is two no-trump, following a two-level response, as shown in the diagram.

In the old days this rebid showed substantially more than a minimum opening, perhaps 15 points in high cards. But the custom in tournament play nowadays is for the bid to show a minimum—a balanced hand not strong enough for a no-trump opening bid.

On the diagrammed deal, South carried this tendency rather further by making the rebid with a hand that did not justify an opening bid he found himself in a shaky three no-trump as a result.

South received some help at the first trick when West made the normal lead of a spade. The jack won in the closed hand, and the diamonds were started. When West produced the king, he was allowed to win.

West decided that spades were a lost cause and shifted to a club. East played low, permitting South to win with the ten, and another diamond was played. The declarer's suspicions about the diamond suit were confirmed.

East routinely returned the diamond queen, and found himself in trouble when South won with the ace in dummy and cashed the spade ace. Any discard by East was fatal, giving South his ninth trick.

East missed his chance to make a heroic play. In the diagrammed situation he should have led the heart king. This play would have blocked South's communications in the heart suit, and no squeeze would have operated.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 2NT Pass 3NT Pass Pass Pass West led the spade seven.

WEST: ♠ Q87532 ♥ 72 ♦ K ♣ 763 EAST: ♠ 10 ♥ K1094 ♦ QJ98 ♣ A388

SOUTH (D): ♠ KJ ♥ A385 ♦ 63 ♣ Q1052

WEST: ♠ Q87532 ♥ 72 ♦ K ♣ 763 EAST: ♠ 10 ♥ K1094 ♦ QJ98 ♣ A388

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BOOKS

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By Margaret Truman. Morrow, 600 pp. Illustrated, \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

If you had just spent the best part of a long life in the public service, fighting hard for what you hoped was right, would you want or expect your only child to write an "objective" or "dispassionate" biography of you? For Harry Truman, who was a classic family man in the best American tradition, it would have been the unkindest cut of all. In his day, and in his daughter's day, filial loyalty was not yet regarded as a form of thumb-sucking immaturity. To make the case even stronger, Margaret Truman must have felt an irresistible temptation to redress the judgment of public opinion and the press, which had, sometimes affectionately, underestimated her father, calling him a "cracker-barrel philosopher," an "accidental President," an "average man" dumped by circumstance into the highest and hottest seat in the country.

So it is not surprising that "Harry S. Truman" paints a rather partial picture of his subject. Though history had already begun to improve its opinion of Mr. Truman, it is doubtful if it will ever see him quite as his daughter does. Without having read half of the material in the Truman Library, without having been actually present when some of the events and conversations occurred, it is difficult to argue the facts with Miss Truman—one does feel an occasional internal inconsistency in her account.

One is skeptical, for example, of her description of her father's almost inhuman ability to control his temper, to refrain from lashing out, when he had been double-crossed, as he saw it, by a former friend. Again and again, Miss Truman shows her father suffering a betrayal in silence, when betrayal was the worst of all sins in his political catechism, and when he had at his fingertips the perfect rebuttal. In a man who quite understandably exorcised a music critic who, he felt, had criticized his daughter's singing on political rather than musical grounds, this saintly forbearance is, unconsciously, Mr. Truman could not have been the down-to-earth man he was without sometimes getting a little earth on his hands. Besides, such forbearance would have been poor politics, and he put too much faith in politics—in the positive sense of that much abused word—to hold his peace at the expense of his party.

Objective or not, the book is remarkably good reading. Though he was certainly not an "average man," Harry Truman often chose to disguise himself as one. You might say that he was the average man raised to the 11th power, and this was a consistent source of what a literary critic called "perspective by incongruity." To hear Mr. Truman's common sense cutting through the vagaries of political thinking is an intense pleasure. It is even more gratifying to see him applying this al-

most forgotten yardstick, this instinctive sense of proportion, to the actions—or inactions—of the high and mighty. After listening to Stalin's deliberate double-talk at Potsdam, President Truman muttered to James Byrnes, who sat beside him: "Jimmy, do you realize that we have been here 17 whole days? Why, in 17 days you can decide anything!"

The fact that he knew so well who and what he was helped Harry Truman clear his head of most of the personal impediments that might have clouded or delayed the judgment of a more "charismatic" man. John F. Kennedy, with all his charms, allowed the CIA to lead him into the Bay of Pigs—according to the memoirs of his military adviser, General Maxwell Taylor. Mr. Truman, who succeeded perhaps the most compelling leader of our century and was forced to deal with figures like Churchill and Stalin, was not afraid to recall the charisma-encrusted General MacArthur when he refused to obey orders.

Though he had what amounted to a religious dedication to his job, Harry Truman did a great deal to demystify the presidency. It was not his fault that his successors did not continue what he began. One feels that President Johnson could have it if he wished and that President Nixon wished he could. For President Eisenhower, the job may well have been a mystery, and the most charitable view of President Kennedy would be to conclude that he could not help—perhaps could not even control—his personal magnetism.

The story portrait of President Truman is inevitably overshadowed by the political crises that continually beset his two terms. We learn, without surprise, that he loved Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers"; that he had an extraordinary affection and respect for his mother; that the White House was falling apart and infested with rats when the Trumans first inspected it; that, whenever he was running for election, Harry Truman always had a sandwich and a glass of milk and went to bed before the returns were in.

But history seen from the inside has always been as cozy as a story told around a campfire, and "Harry S. Truman" is no exception. We see from the wings the great dramas of the war and the postwar years: the decision to drop the A-bomb; the peace and the problems; the presidential campaigns, including Mr. Truman's ironic estimates of the Eisenhower and Stevenson; the Korean war and the cold war. Though the author, sharing her father's honest sense of humor, the reader always has before him the tragicomic of this sensible man's unshakable faith in his fellow citizens' responsiveness to reason.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"TELL YOUR MOTHER IT'S TIME TO BRING YOU IN FOR YOUR BOOSTER SHOT."

"WRONG NUMBER."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AUPSE

ROVY

NOYFE

DRIMBO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GRAVE PAINT BRINGS PEOPLE

Answer: A person without male offspring—"A PER"

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Under-eyes
3 Clever
10 Beat it!
14 Elliptical
16 Gay
18 Apices
19 Future pastor
17 Opposed
20 Modern legal tender
22 Adams of TV
23 Type measures
24 Thrifty
26 Director of "Mr. Deeds"
29 Medal for aviators
32 Free of
33 Turkish titles
34 Native of old German Empire
38 Neckpiece
39 Governing bodies
40 Man's nickname
41 Nurse's concern
43 Sea near Jerusalem
44 Brother of George

DOWN

45 City transit lines
46 Untidy
47 Blunders
50 Partner of tucker
51 Curves
52 People in smoke-filled rooms
59 Glance at
61 Classroom activity
62 Trick
63 Cheered plate
64 Miss Millay
65 Pale
66 Less erratic
67 Abstruse

ACROSS

12 Inanimate object
15 Ship of 1492
21 Indian garments
25 French drink
26 Forerunner of the storm
27 Awry
28 Aid without
29 Inferno man
30 Hand-thrasher
31 Rome's Elder and Younger
34 Vegetable
35 Honor card
36 Parties
37 Whirlpool
39 Line of cliffs
42 Anger
43 Charged as owing
46 Insignias
47 Port in Iraq
48 Marsh birds
49 Certain problem child
53 Miss Horne
54 Picture
56 It doesn't wait
58 Holmer
59 Not any
60 Fastener
61 French marshal

